(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2424.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1794.

*An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.*

BE IT ENACTED, *by the general assembly of Maryland*, That Randolph Brandt Latimer be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

*And be it enacted*, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent is hereby authorised and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shores for an accurate statement of all arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

*And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due to the state on the auditor's books; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and if necessary to sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

*And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all monies due to the state for duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and (if necessary) sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for insolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law; and for his information of the law he may take the advice of the attorney general.

*And be it enacted*, That wherever there shall be occasion to expose to sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be directed for this purpose, the agent shall cause public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and if it shall appear that there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the state, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms for the use of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, into the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers and their securities from the respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

*And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall have power to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains untold, except the property of Edmund Jennings, of the city of London, and of Thomas Digges, formerly of Maryland, but now residing in Europe, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

*And*, whereas there are still some balances due to this state upon sales of confiscated property unbonded for, and it appears to this general assembly that in some cases the purchasers are unable to make payment, and the property is becoming daily of less value, *Be it enacted*, That the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, be authorised to release any of the said purchasers who are unable to pay from their purchases, and take back the property for the use of the state; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with the said purchasers for the use of the said property, and take bonds for the same to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring an annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal; and any property taken back the said agent shall dispose of in the same manner as he is before authorised to dispose of confiscated British property unsold, and to take bonds in the same manner for the purchase money, and on the same credit and terms; provided, that in no case shall the state refund any part of the principal or interest paid by such purchasers.

*And be it enacted*, That the governor and council be authorised, if they shall think it necessary, to require new bond and security from any debtor who has not installed, and to limit a time within which such new bond and security shall be given, and if the same be not given within the time so limitted, they shall direct the said agent to cause process to issue on the bonds of such debtors, and their securities, or to proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, as the case may require, for the whole principal and interest due from such debtors; and in all such cases it shall be lawful for the said agent, and he is hereby authorised, under the direction of the governor and council, if they shall think it to the advantage of the state, to take back the said property and dispose of the same on a credit of three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of interest, and equal annual payments of the principal; and in all such cases where judgments may have been obtained, and where execution may have issued or shall issue, it shall and may be lawful for the said agent, and he is hereby required to dispose of all the property of the debtors thus circumstanced, on a like credit of three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal. And the said agent shall lay before the legislature at their next meeting, a list of all persons from whom property shall be taken back by virtue of this act, together with the amount of the former sales, and also of the sales made in virtue of this act.

*And be it enacted*, That if any bond debtor to the state, for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment, agreeably to the condition of his bond, and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended as aforesaid, as occasion may require.

*And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds taken for taxes due before the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds installed, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of seventeen hundred and fixty-nine and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

*And be it enacted*, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

*And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days for the sale of property, taken by fieri facias at the suit of the state, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least twenty days notice thereof; and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the state.

*And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

*And be it enacted*, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and the council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

*And be it enacted*, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside, and the treasurer of the western shore shall, within one month after he receives them, respectively cause them, with the schedules annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western shore at the expence of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this state as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bonds reside on the eastern shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he receives the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, in the same manner that papers on public service are transmitted, a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western shore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, at the expence of the obligors, and in such case a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the the said clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, shall be good evidence as aforesaid.

*And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act, to the general assembly at their next session, and shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: For all payments made to either of the treasurers on bonds for confiscated property, one per cent. for all bonds with security taken by the said agent on resales of confiscated property in virtue of this act, two and a half per cent. for all monies collected on open account, not including fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlars licences, which have become due since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, six per cent. and for all other monies or bonds, paid in or taken in virtue of this act, one and a half per cent.

*And be it enacted*, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and the council, in the penalty of twenty thousand pounds current money, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four," to the best of his skill and judgment; the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

*And be it enacted*, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall not give bond and take the oath aforesaid before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and the council are hereby authorised and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, such person first giving security and taking the oath aforesaid.

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In COUNCIL, January 6, 1794.

ORDERED, That the act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, be inserted in Mr. Green's, Mr. Angel's and Mr. Cowan's papers, six weeks.

ORDERED, That all debtors to this state for the purchase of confiscated British property, and others who might have installed their debts under the act of assembly passed November session, 1790, entitled, An act respecting the creditors and debtors of this state, and who neglected to comply with the terms of the said act, be and they are hereby required to instal all such debts on or before the first day of May next.

ORDERED, That the agent be and he is hereby required, immediately after the said first day of May next, to cause process to issue on the bonds of such debtors as shall neglect to instal within the time above limitted, and their securities, or to proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, or otherwise, as the case may require, for the recovery of the whole principal and interest due from such debtors.

By order,

JOHN KILTY, clk.

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## NOTICE.

THE debtors to the state of Maryland who have not availed themselves of the benefit of the different instalment laws, will be pleased to pay particular attention to the above notice given by the executive; by instalting their debts they not only have a credit of three years from the first day of December last, paying one third annually, but also a considerable advantage in the purchase of paper, which will answer their purpose for payment equal with specie.

Those debtors who have instalted their debts, and whose instalments became due on the first of September and December last, are respectfully informed that process will issue against every delinquent immediately after the 10th day of February next. It was hoped that the notice given by the agent on the 8th of January, 1793, would have been a sufficient caution to the several county clerks to induce them to make their payments for licences on the first of November annually, and their returns of fines, forfeitures, &c. &c. put into the hands of the several sheriffs for collection; there is no excuse for delay of payment by the clerks, because the money is received by them in court, and unless complete returns are made, and full payments had, by the 10th day of February next, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of not only commencing suits, or issuing execution, as the case may require, but of proceeding against them, as the law prescribes, for neglect of duty. The several sheriffs, who are in arrears, are also informed that proceedings will be had against them immediately after the said 10th day of February next, for such balances as remain then unpaid.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent
for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, January 6, 1794.

## ANDERNACH, *October* 19.

An officer has this moment paſſed here, charged with diſpatches to the prince de Cobourg, containing an account of the ſurrender of Landau. He ſaid, that when he ſet out, Straſburg was entering into a capitulation. We are aſſured that the French have retired to the environs of Colmar.

## WEISSEMBURG.

Report from the Head Quarters, 14th October, at one o'clock in the morning.

The enemy are defeated: the lines both at Lauterbourg and Weiſſemburg are taken by aſſault. We have taken three redoubts, beſides colours, ſmall arms, &c. 23 pieces of cannon, with their horſes, and 700 priſoners; with break of day we are going to purſue the enemy farther.

## BRUSSELS, *October* 22.

The great and bloody battle which ſhould have crowned all the former victories of the campaign, and from which we expected ſuch brilliant ſucceſs, was fought on the 15th and 16th inſtant, unfortunately to the diſadvantage of the combined armies.

You will have ſeen what the government has thought fit to tell the public in the official bulletins. But the facts you may be aſſured, are ſuch as I have ſtated.

The loſs of our army is 5000 men killed and wounded, among whom are 115 officers. The prince of Anhalt Kauthen, who commanded the dragoons of Cobourg, on the left, was ſtruck down by a ſhot, and it is not known whether he fell dead or alive into the hands of the enemy.

It is now certain, that the defeat of the left wing of prince Cobourg's army, commanded by Tertzi, and Hohenloe, was the principal cauſe of the loſs of the battle, which obliged the generals to retreat in the night to avoid being precipitated into the Sambre.—The retreat was effected in good order, and the army is now encamped alone on the other ſide of the river, partly under cover of Queſnoy and Valenciennes.

The regiments of Brechianville, Stetin Kaunitz infantry, Kavanah, Cobourg, Barco, Royal Allamande cavalry (a French regiment that came over with Dumourier) have ſuffered the moſt. That of Kavanah had 213 men killed, and 180 wounded. The loſs of the other regiments was in the ſame proportion.

The French attacked us in all points at once, with from 70 to 80,000 men, commanded by general Jourdan; general Dupont commanded the right.——Levaſſeur and Bentabole, the two repreſentatives of the people, appeared ſword in hand at the head of their combatants, whom they animated with loud cries of exhortation to advance, and as loudly menaced, when they ſeemed to heſitate. Behind their firſt line, an immenſe number of women, without fear or diſorder, ſupplied the ſoldiers with ammunition, diſtributed brandy among them, and carried off the wounded: Such were the means by which they obtained a victory over our brave and veteran troops.

The conduct of the Dutch troops in this action is ſtrongly talked of. It is very confidently affirmed, that Byland's dragoons fled outright, and left one of the flanks of the main body, which they were ſtationed to cover, quite expoſed; and that three whole companies went over to the enemy.

The Engliſh who came up juſt as the battle was beginning, were not in a condition to diſplay their accuſtomed valour and intrepidity. They were exhauſted by the fatigues of a forced march of nine leagues. Their cavalry were ſo out of order that they were unable to act.

The day before yeſterday, 400 French priſoners, and 39 waggon loads of wounded, arrived here. The night after, came a convoy of 52 waggons, with the wounded of the regiments of Cobourg and Kaunitz: And yeſterday morning 68 waggons with the wounded of ſeveral other regiments. Where to lay theſe unfortunate victims of war we know not. All the hoſpitals and all the convents are already full. Lint, bandage, and attendants on the ſick, are advertiſed for. On Saturday laſt the general return of the wounded in the Pays Bas, was 6449.

The prince of Saxe Cobourg writes in ſtrong terms of the danger to which Auſtrian Flanders is now expoſed; that without a reinforcement of 50,000 men at leaſt, he cannot anſwer for maintaining his preſent poſition; that he expects to be attacked in a few days; and that the French have augmented their army of the north to 170,000 men. He complains of the Dutch, and even of the Engliſh. The inſtant that troops arrive here they are ſent to join the army; as are all the ſtores and ammunition, which arrive in quantities, almoſt incredible, from Holland.

On Saturday morning an officer arrived here with the important intelligence that general Wurmſur, on the 13th, attacked the lines of Weiſſemburg, with the Auſtrians and Heſſians; that after an action of 11 hours, the lines were forced, and the French camp behind them attacked by aſſault; that the carnage was dreadful, more than 14,000 of the French and Auſtrians having fallen; that general Wurmſur, took poſſeſſion of Weiſſemburg and Lauterbourg and purſued the French to the gates of Straſburg: That 168 pieces of heavy cannon, all their baggage and ammunition, with 2900 priſoners were taken from the enemy. The Auſtrians had 3500 men killed. The number of wounded is not yet aſcertained.

We are aſſured that Landau has offered terms of capitulation, which the Pruſſian general, who commands the ſiege, has refuſed; and that Straſburg will ſurrender on the firſt appearance of an army before it.

## LONDON, *October* 26.

The French animated by their ſucceſs at Maubeuge, are attacking the whole chain of poſts that cover Maritime Flanders.

On the 22d they entered Furnes. The garriſon conſiſting of 400 Heſſians, under the command of general Wurms, retreated to Nieuport, whither the French immediately followed.

The 53d was the only Britiſh regiment at Nieuport, making, with ſome Hanoverians and 100 of the Irish artillery, about 700 men, but unprovided with cannon to ſuſtain a ſiege. The ſluices were opened to inundate the country, and ſuccours were expected from Oſtend; but towards the evening of the 23d, the place was evacuated by the allies and ſoon after was obſerved to be on fire.

The garriſon got ſafe to Oſtend, where the four regiments lately embarked had relanded.—When the accounts came away, the enemy had not appeared at Oſtend, but as their force and their motions were equally unknown, a conſiderable alarm prevailed.

*Oct.* 28. The following was the poſition of the duke of York's army on the 22d:—The right was towards Queſoi, the left Landrecy, with Cambray in the front and the foreſt of Morovaile in rear. The object in taking this poſition was to prevent the prince of Cobourg's right flank from being turned by any force from Landrecy or Cambray. His royal highneſs's force conſiſted of about 5000 men—In the front was a woody country, occupied by Hulans and other Auſtrian troops—In the foreſt Mormaile to the rear were poſted Auſtrian infantry, fronting the Sambre, to defend the different paſſes, particularly thoſe of Pont-ſur-Sambre and Barlemont.

The Britiſh troops were on the right of his royal highneſs's line conſiſting of ſome ſquadrons of cavalry, the guards, 37th regiment, and a ſmall detachment of artillery. The Hanoverian infantry were on the left towards Landrecy.

The honourable Temple Luttrel, whom the Pariſians honour with the appellation of brother-in-law to the king of England, is now in a very diſagreeable and dangerous predicament. A petition has been preſented to the convention that he may be encloſed in an iron cage, and that an appeal be made to the people of Great Britain. The only crime which is imputed to him is, that by the marriage of his ſiſter with the duke of Cumberland, he is related to the king.

## DEAL, *October* 28.

On the 25th inſtant, his majeſty's ſhip the Blande, in which general Prefcot and general Dundas, lately ſailed for the Weſt-Indies was chaſed into Falmouth by three French frigates.—The French were at one time within ſhot of the Blande, but by throwing part of their ſtores overboard, ſhe out ſailed them.

The very critical ſituation, in which Oſtend was known to be on the evening of the 23d, and the Flanders mail due yeſterday not having yet arrived, gave birth to a variety of reports. We ſhall mention only that which, wiſhing it to be true, we think moſt probable.

A letter is ſaid to be received from commodore Murray, dated October 26, ſtating that having found means to communicate with major Mathews, the commanding officer of the 53d regiment at Nieuport, major Mathews determined on making a vigorous reſiſtance; and that by the aid of three guns planted on the ſands in ſuch a ſituation as to ſeem under cover of the guns of the ſhips, although in reality the ſhips were prevented by the wind from affording them any effectual protection, the French were checked in their approach and their attack repelled. It is added that the 53d loſt 17 men and two officers.

## PORTSMOUTH, *October* 27.

Yeſterday an expreſs arrived from government for all the maſters of tranſports carrying troops to the Weſt-Indies, to hold themſelves in readineſs to ſail immediately for Oſtend. The ſea running high, neither the officers nor their neceſſaries could be got on board, and the greateſt part of this day has been employed for that purpoſe. About four this afternoon ſeveral of them got under weigh, but dropped anchor again at five, waiting for thoſe that could be got ready.

## PHILADELPHIA, *January* 13.

Yeſterday arrived in this port, the brig Brandywine-Miller, Man, from Liſbon, by whom a letter has been received from John Bulkeley and Son, of Liſbon, to a reſpectable mercantile houſe in this city, of which the following is an extract:

Liſbon, Oct. 28, 1793.

"We have the pleaſure to ſay, we do not find that the Algerines have captured a ſingle American, numbers having arrived here, and at Oporto, Cadiz, Bilboa, &c. and it is with infinite pleaſure we acquaint you, that the truce in queſtion was more the reſult of an unexpected event, than any ſtudied plan of this cabinet, who ſo far from approving of the conſequences, have taken meaſures to protect your trade, and have actually diſpatched a frigate to their ſquadron in the bay of Gibraltar, with orders to examine every prize, and all that ſhall be found bound to the ports of the kingdom are to be ſet free, and the Algerines not to moleſt any of them in future at ſea; and this government has appointed a convoy to protect the fifteen American ſhips now here, to a certain latitude, whence they will proceed home free from the Algerines. So that the apprehenſions we were under, in the firſt inſtance, are now nearly removed, as there is little or no riſk to any of your veſſels coming to this port, on which we heartily congratulate you."

A letter from John Bulkeley and Son, dated Nov. 2, 1793, ſays—"There is a report in town that the ſhip Preſident of your city, was captured by an Algerine off St. Mary's, which may not be confirmed."

*Extract of a letter from Hugh Gordan and Co. of Liſbon, dated October* 31, 1793.

"Since writing this day, we have it by a public edict on 'Change, that the court of Portugal have finally determined to protect all American ſhips freighted (with proper cuſtom-houſe clearances) from your ports to any ports in this kingdom, and have ordered a ſmall fleet on the coaſt to protect the ſame; and we alſo learn by the arrival of the Andromache frigate from Cadiz, that the Preſident, of Baltimore, from Philadelphia to Cadiz, is ſaid to be taken by an Algerine gun boat of ſix guns the 26th inſtant.

*Jan.* 16. Yeſterday, captain Culver, in a ſloop belonging to this port, arrived at Reedy Iſland, from Havre de-Grace. She is the veſſel ſent by our executive with diſpatches, aſking the recal of citizen Genet, and brings we underſtand diſpatches to our executive in return.

The arrival of this veſſel enables us to lay before our readers the following very intereſting letter.

Gen. Adver.

HAVRE, November 2.

In my laſt of the 8th ult. I informed you of the general riſing to cruſh the efforts of deſpotiſm at a blow. I now have to inform you of ſome of the effects of thoſe vigorous meaſures. The duke of York is made priſoner and has been conducted to Liſle. It has been propoſed in the convention to expoſe him in Paris to public view in an iron cage, in return for the treatment which one of our deputies at Toulon experienced from the Engliſh, and for the enormities committed in that city.

One hundred and thirty deputies have been arreſted, ſeveral have been guillotined, and others are under trial.

Valenciennes, Queſnoy, and Conde are evacuated, Furnes, Nieuport and Malines are taken. Oſtend is bombarded, and the port of this city is to be filled up when taken.

Our 44,000 municipalities are equipping each a horſeman completely accoutred. All our young men from 18 to 25 years of age are marching towards the frontier.

It is the intention of the national convention to make all the deſpots their enemies beg pardon and humbly ſue for peace. The rebels in Vendee are exterminated; their leaders are taken. The army in that quarter march to Toulon, which muſt ſoon be retaken.

Lyons is taken and is now called the Fixed City.

I believe that overtures are to be made for an offenſive and a defenſive treaty with the United States of America. I hope they will not be found backward in this buſineſs. Their exiſtence as a republic depends on our ſucceſs.

There was yeſterday, alſo a rumour of the capture of the duke of York and his army, and the recapture of Toulon, ſaid to be founded on accounts received at New-York; but we are inclined to believe that it was derived from the ſame ſource as the above information.

We are told, that in the ſtreets which have a new pave at Paris, ſome attention has been paid to the convenience of the foot paſſengers, and there are flags for them to walk upon. Formerly, they were conſidered as a mere ſwiniſh multitude, who might have their legs or arms broken by the impetuoſity of a marquis's coachman.

## BALTIMORE, *January* 18.

### INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

Received by captain Culver, in a ſloop from Havre-de-Grace and ſent expreſs by the French government to the executive of the United States, with diſpatches of the utmoſt import, which ſtate—that the army under general Clairfayt has been totally defeated near Maubeuge—the action laſted ſeveral hours, the French, by their ſuperior number and unexampled bravery, were very near compelling his whole army to ſurrender, or ſuffer themſelves to be all cut in pieces, when prince de Cobourg, to whom they had ſent for ſuccours, came to their relief juſt in time to cover their retreat across the Sambre and ſave both armies from falling a ſacrifice to the fury of the French troops, who forced the prince to join general Clairfayt in a precipitate and ignominious flight—that the duke of York and moſt of his army are actually made priſoners of war, and have been conducted to Liſle—that the Spaniards are flying in all quarters before the troops of the republic, whoſe repeated victories have thrown their enemies into the greateſt diſmay and confuſion—that 130 members of the convention had been arreſted, ſeveral guillotined, and the remainder in priſon waiting for their trials—that Conde, Valenciennes and Queſnoy had been evacuated and Furnes, Malines and Nieuport had been taken from the combined forces—that Oſtend and Toulon were bombarded night and day, and that the latter, it was reported and firmly believed, had been recaptured with all the Engliſh, French, Spaniſh and Neapolitan ſhips in the harbour—that England was on the eve of a REVOLUTION, and that the crowned heads of Europe had all been ſeized with a dreadful panic, and were ſuing for peace on any terms, which the French treated with contempt, being determined not to ſtop in their career until they had planted the tree of LIBERTY in every ſtate and kingdom in Europe.

The veſſel which brought the above news was diſpatched by the preſident of the United States, late in the fall with a requeſt to the executive of France, for the recal of citizen Genet—we may, therefore, expect very important official information on that and other intereſting ſubjects, in a few days.

## ANNAPOLIS, *January* 23.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool to his friend in New-York, dated October* 29 1793.

"I have this inſtant received a letter from our friend P. H. who is now in Toulon, with a cargo of grain from Baltimore; he mentions that the Spaniards have been completely defeated in ſeveral engagements, and are running out of France faſter than they came in; that the French are every where victorious, and that the national convention has ſent orders to the different

armies, to be before Tsurlon by the 21st of November; that they may be successful is my sincere wish, and that of every true son of liberty. That the combined armies have been defeated is true, but kept from being made public for fear of disheartening the troops, and of encouraging those who are disaffected to the British government.

"I must now inform you how matters stand in this country: in several counties the people have rose up against government, with the cry of—No War! The militia have been called out, which has exasperated the people so much, that they have come to a resolution not to give up, until they receive a redress of grievances and no war; I assure you, my friend, it is really alarming—and should France invade this country, as they have threatened to do, they will find a majority of the people would flock to their standard; should parliament not make some very great concessions, soon to appease the people, the event will be the downfal of monarchy in Great-Britain. The truth of the above, I will answer for, and you have my leave to make it as public as possible.

"I am your friend, and humble servant.

I. T."

*Extract of a letter from a merchant in Lisbon, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated October 31.*

"This goes by the American vessels that sail with a convoy granted by this court, which have finally determined to protect all American ships destined with clearances from your custom houses to any port in Portugal. A small fleet is ordered on the coast to protect the same."

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his correspondent in Baltimore, dated January 14.*

"There is sloop arrived at Marcus Hook, that was sent from France to this place as an advice boat; the captain is in town, and has delivered dispatches to the president, and to Mr. Genet—they have not yet transpired—it is rumoured however, that the duke of York has been defeated and taken prisoner."

## FRANCE.

### NATIONAL CONVENTION.

OCTOBER 19.

Billaud Varennes, in the name of the committee of public safety, communicated the following letter.

*Head Quarters, Maubeuge, October 17, the sixthday of the third decade of first month of the republic, one and indivisible.*

"The representatives of the people of the army of the north to the national convention;

"The republican army has vanquished that of the combined despots, who have disappeared before it: and we have entered Maubeuge in the midst of the acclamations of the people and of the numerous garrison delivered by us. The battle lasted two successive days, from the break of day till night; we were ready to recommence it this morning, when our reconnoitring parties brought word that no enemy were to be seen. Our troops then took possession of their camp, which was strewed with carcases.

"Never were more formidable dispositions made against any place. The entrenchments which the enemy threw up with the greatest activity for seventeen days, would have dismayed and discouraged any other than French and republican troops.

"Cobourg thought his position so unattackable, that he said, "I own that the French are fierce republicans, and I should become so myself were they to drive me hence." Our brave fellows being told of this, the post was carried an hour afterwards. The enemy having united all their forces at this decisive moment, forced us for a minute to evacuate it; our soldiers drove them from it a second time; the enemy again retook it. The republicans, indignant at so much resistance, charged with fixed bayonet, and came off victorious. The enemy fled with precipitation, and all their artillery would probably have fallen into our hands, if the garrison of Maubeuge could have been informed of what was passing on our side, and made a sortie at the same time that we attacked the enemy in front.

"The *coup de'essai* of general Jourdan, in having beaten Cobourg, is the best eulogy of his talents; his patriotism is the theme of all his companions in arms. He was well seconded by the generals under his command. You will without doubt again declare, that the army of the north have deserved well of their country.

"The enemy, in flying, committed the most horrible devastations. They burnt almost all the villages; they revenged their disaster upon the unhappy country people. The law declares that they should be indemnified. This should be done as soon as possible, and we have provisionally placed the sum of 200,000 livres, at the disposal of the district of Avesnes, in order to supply the principal wants of those victims of Cobourg's imperial and royal rage.

(Signed) "CARNOT, DU QUESNOY, and BAR"

Another letter from general Jourdan confirmed the news of this victory:

"The enemy lost 6000 men; we had only 200 killed and 1200 wounded."

The national convention decreed, that the army of the north, have a second time deserved well of its country.

Upon Gossuin's proposition, the committee of public safety was ordered to fix the indemnities due to the unfortunate citizens of the north ruined by the enemy, and the president was charged to write a letter of satisfaction to the army of the north.

"The committee of public safety," added Billaud de Varennes, "has thought the army ought not to confine itself to the delivering of Maubeuge. It has written to the representatives of the people, and to general Jourdan, to pursue the enemy, and not to stop till the latter are entirely expelled."


*** A few copies of the MILITIA LAW to be sold at the Printing-office. Price, One quarter of a Dollar.

The subscriber having lately made sale of part of the late ROBERT BRADLY TYLER'S personal estate to discharge his just debts, and finding the amount insufficient, and being desirous to make provisions for paying all just claims against the estate, will, on Monday the tenth day of February next, at the subscriber's house, sell, to the highest bidder,

ABOUT THIRTY NEGROES, amongst which are six very likely able bodied young men, well acquainted with all kind of plantation business, particularly the management of tobacco, several handsome boys and girls, sundry young women with and without children, and some valuable house servants. Twelve months credit will be given, on the purchasers giving bond on interest with approved security. The sale to commence precisely at 12 o'clock.

DRYDEN TYLER, Administratrix.

January 15, 1794. 10 7 6

## Patowmack Company.

THE stockholders in the PATOWMACK COMPANY are required to pay five pounds, sterling, on each share by them held, to the treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the first day of March next.

By order of the directors.

WM. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

Alexandria, 15th January, 1794. 1

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the next Charles county court, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, viz. FRIENDSHIP, RUN AT A VENTURE, and LAUREL BRANCH, or such other tracts or parcels of land as may thereunto relate or depend, agreeably to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS H. MARSHALL,
THOMAS MARSHALL.

January 3, 1794. 10 7 6

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Chaptico, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first of April next.

MR. JOHN EDEN, mercht. (2), Francis Hamersley, Esq; (5), Reuben Craig, Dr. Will. H. Roach, Mr. Luke W. Barber, Chaptico; Mr. George Reeder, Mr. John Blakistone, St. Mary's county; Thomas Contee, Esq; Nottingham; Mr. George Burroughs, near Benedict. 1

J. B. GRINDALL.

Chaptico, January, 1794. 6 Dawes

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber for payment, and all those who are in any manner indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

PHILIP HAMMOND, Executor.

Head of Severn, January 22, 1794. 10 7 6

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH HAGAN, of John, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to meet at Bryan-town, on the 12th day of February next, with their accounts legally proved, and passed the orphans court.

JOHN BOARMAN, Administrator.

January 13, 1794. 10 7 6

## Six-pence Reward.

SOME time in August last left the service of the subscriber, THOMAS NEVITT, an apprentice to the carpenter and joiner's business, who has ever since constantly rejected my pressing solicitations to return. I hereby offer a reward of six-pence to any person who will bring him home to me, living on Piscataway creek.

JOHN MAHONEY, Carpenter.

January 16, 1794. 10 7 6

## Two-pence Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th of December last, an apprentice, a shoe-maker by trade, named JOSEPH FRY. Any person delivering him to me shall receive the above reward.

BENJAMIN WARD.

Piscataway, January 16, 1794. 10 7 6

Upper Marlborough, January 8, 1794.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, and his friends in general, that he has opened the TAVERN lately occupied by Mr. SAMUEL HAMILTON, where, he hopes by his attention to business, he will merit their favour.

J. HALKERSTON.

## WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from seventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

## THEATRE.

On FRIDAY, January 24, 1794.

A COMIC OPERA, never acted here, called,

## ROBIN HOOD:

OR,

## SHERWOOD FOREST.

With (by permission of the Patentee of Covent-Garden Theatre) the original OVERTURE and ACCOMPANIMENTS.

To which will be added, (never performed here) a FARCE, called, The

## VILLAGE LAWYER.

There will be a performance on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next, being positively the last week this season. 1X


A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the first day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

WILLIAM ALLEIN, Calvert county.

Mrs F. Bryce, James Butcher, Adam Boyer, capt. Robert Boyce, Robert Butler, James Bryce Turner, care of Thomas Dell, Mr. Boyreau, Annapolis; Matthew and John Beard (2), Beard's Point; Benjamin S. Bentley, Humphrey Belt, Patuxent; Joseph Byus, Lower Marlborough.

The Clerk of the Honourable the Senate, The Clerk of the Honourable the House of Delegates, John Callahan, Jeremiah T. Chase, Zachariah Cox, care of John Muir, capt. Nathl. Chew, care of William Pinkney, Robert Could n, James Cocke, Hugh Champion, Annapolis; Lawson Clark, Queen-Anne; major Richard Chew, Samuel Chapple, Anne-Arundel county.

John Davidson, Gabriel Duvall (5), Madame De Paverange, Geo. Digges, Dawson and Co. Thomas Daniel, Annapolis; Mary Duke, Calvert county.

Edward Edelen (2), Annapolis; Peter Emerson (3), Matthew Everfield, Patuxent.

Peregrine Fitzhugh, Benjamin Fairbairne, Annapolis.

Stephen Girard (2), Archibald Golder, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), Monsieur Georger, Annapolis; rev. Edward Gantt, Calvert county; Erasmus Gant, Patuxent.

Alexander Contee Hanson (3), George Hogarth, Zebn. Hollingsworth, Aquila Hall, Annapolis; Thos. Hoye, Patuxent.

Thomas Jenings, Daniel Jennifet, Abraham Jarret, Annapolis.

Morris Kenane, Annapolis; William King, Patuxent.

Monsieur M. Lerembourg, James Lloyd, Annapolis; major Thomas Lansdale, Robert Lamar, Queen-Anne; John Langly, Cedar Point; Eleanor Anne Lee, Bienheim.

Rev. Walter M'Pherson, Luther Martin, Hugh M'Gulloh, James Mather, M'Grath and Godwin, Annapolis; Edmond Mitchell, West river; Benjamin Mackall, Patuxent.

James Priestley, Annapolis.

Dr. Thomas Rogers, Thomas Rhoades, Archd. Robinson, Margaret Reid, care of Dr. Scott, Richard Richardson, care of James Mackubin, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county; Benjamin Stoddart, major Thomas Smyth, Seth Sweetser (2), capt. John Stanley, Gustavus Scott, James Shaw (2), V. Stephens (2), Annapolis; capt. Scott, Annapolis-Royal; William Somerville, St. Mary's county; Thomas Smart, Tapp; Thomas Sansbury, Thomas Snowden, Patuxent.

William Taylor, care of capt. Leonard, Hill's Delight.

Charlotte Vallette, Mr. Vermonet (3), Annapolis.

Simon Wilmer, Richard Wells (2), Oliver Whiddon, William Wilson, Annapolis; Brice T. B. Worthington, near Annapolis; Joseph Wilkinson, Hunting town; Samuel T. Wilson, Charles Walker, Patuxent; William Wright, East-Nottingham.

Joshua Yates, South river.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

January 1, 1794. 1

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Port-Tobacco, which, if not taken up before the first day of April, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

THOMAS B. CLEMENTS, Mattawoman; Richard Chew, jun. George Chapman, Mrs. Clare Dickson, George Gray, Port-Tobacco; James Middleton, Charles county.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

January 9, 1794. 2


## NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next St. Mary's county court, for a commission to mark and bound his part of a tract of land, called BASHFORD MANOR, lying in St. Mary's county, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding of lands.

GEORGE CARPENTER.

Leonard-Town, December 24, 1793. 4X

## FOR SALE,

THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in the occupation of captain JAMES THOMAS, in this city. For title and terms apply to

Annapolis. 20 F. GREEN.

In CHANCERY, January 3, 1794.

NICHOLAS BOONE, an insolvent debtor, lately in the custody of the sheriff of Prince-George's county, having, on his petition to the chancellor, been brought before the chancellor, and having taken the oath prescribed by the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the body of said Boone having, according to the said act, been discharged from imprisonment; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the creditors of the said Boone appear before him in person, or by their agents or attornies, in the chancery-office, on the sixth of March next, for the purpose of proposing to the said Boone any interrogatories which they, or any of them, may think proper, and of recommending to the chancellor some person to be trustee of the property of the said Boone, for the benefit of his creditors: Ordered further, that notice be given by the said Boone to the said creditors to attend for the purposes aforesaid, by having a copy of this order inserted in the Maryland Gazette, and continued therein three weeks.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

2

# LOST,

## From Mr. Mann's Tavern,

A SMALL DEAL BOX, marked W & R, and further, directed to THOMAS WIGNELL, Esq; Philadelphia, per the Mowhawk. Whoever may now be in possession of the said box, and will return it to Mr. Wignell, at Mrs. Bryce's, shall be sufficiently rewarded for their trouble.

2 WIGNELL and REINAGLE.

WHEREAS the PARTNERSHIP of W. ALLEIN and SON, being, on the 16th November, 1793, dissolved, and neither of them not carrying on the snuff business, the subscriber begs leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that he is now carrying on the manufactory of snuff, in all its various branches, where they formerly did, when he shall be ready and happy to furnish their friends and the public, with a quantity of snuff, upon the shortest notice, and doubts not but to find a generous public will encourage their country manufactory.

WILLIAM ALLEIN, junior.

Raleigh's Plant, Calvert county,
December 18th, 1793. 5

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of the late captain JUDSON COOLIDGE, of Prince George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, that they may be adjusted, and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate peyment, and it is earnestly wished that this notice may be attended to, or suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE,
Administrator de bonis non.

December 5, 1793. 6

# To be SOLD,

A LARGE and valuable TRACT of LAND, containing about 450 acres, lying in Calvert county, fifty-five miles from Baltimore-town, thirty-five miles from Annapolis, three miles from the inspecting house, at Hunting-town, (and two miles from the Chesapeake bay, commanding a beautiful prospect of the same) there are about 150 acres of wood, consisting of white oak, hickory and poplar; about forty acres of prime meadow ground, which may be cleared with very little trouble or expence; a large and thriving apple orchard of excellent fruit, and a number of other fruit trees; two tobacco houses, one of which is entirely new. Any person inclined to view the property, will be shewn it by applying to Mr. GIDEON DARE, merchant, Calvert county, who will make known the terms of sale. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at his cabinet manufactory, in Gay-street, Baltimore.

3 WILLIAM HARRIS.

Annapolis, January 14, 1794.

BY order of the high court of chancery, notice is hereby given to the creditors of GEORGE FRAZER HAWKINS, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, to exhibit to the chancellor their respective claims, with the vouchers and proofs thereof, on or before the fifteenth day of April next, in order that the chancellor may ascertain the sum necessary to be raised by the sale of part of the real estate of the said Hawkins, it being the intent of the chancellor that all claims against the said Hawkins, which shall be exhibited before that day, and established to his satisfaction, shall be preferred to claims thereafter exhibited.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Car.

2

THE subscriber has for SALE, a few LOOKING GLASSES, in gilt and mahogany frames, TEA CADDIES, MAHOGANY KNIFE CASES, BACK-GAMMON TABLES, and a well toned PIANO-FORTE. Complete sets of PIANO-FORTE STRINGS, GERMAN FLUTES of the first quality, a variety of SONGS and DUETS, for the voice and harpsichord, from all the favourite operas, &c. Tutors for the Piano-forte, Guittar, German Flute, and Violin.

4 JOHN SHAW.

N. B. A Choice of HARPSICHORD MUSIC.

Annapolis, December 2nd, 1793.

# PROPOSALS

For PUBLISHING a PERIODICAL WORK, to be entitled,

## The MONTHLY MIRROR; or, MARYLAND MUSEUM.

I. IT shall contain a pleasing variety of interesting and entertaining subjects, calculated to improve as well as amuse the mind. The most approved selections from different authors, both ancient and modern, either of Europe or America, will form a part of this work; likewise, the newest improvements and discoveries that have or may be made, within the present century, in each art and science.

II. Extracts from various writers on *Religion, Philosophy, Law, Physic*, and *Divinity*, shall also compose a part of this work.—A space will be assigned for the debates of congress—the debates of the British house of commons—a complete register of foreign and domestic news—essays—poetry—marriages—deaths, &c. &c.

III. Farmers, millers, and mechanics, shall be gratified with a particular description of such methods and machinery as are now in use among the most experienced in the above branches of business, in this country and in Europe.

IV. It shall comprise forty-eight octavo pages, neatly printed, and stitched in blue paper.—Price to subscribers *Twenty Shillings* per annum; others who purchase will have to pay *Twenty-two Shillings* and *Six-pence*, or *a Quarter of a Dollar* each number.

V. As soon as 400 subscribers are procured, this work shall be put to press, and a number delivered regularly in the first week of every month.* Eight pages will be assigned for ADVERTISEMENTS, which may be of peculiar advantage to the manufacturing and trading part of the community in every state in the union; as it is expected to meet with a general circulation throughout the continent, and serve as a vehicle of useful information and instruction to every citizen in the United States.

IT is needless to say much in favour of a publication of this nature.—The utility and convenience of a work of this kind must appear obvious to every person the least acquainted with polite literature, and a general knowledge of the world.—It will contribute towards the stock of necessary information, respecting mercantile affairs, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce; and is meant to convey pleasure as well as profit to those who shall patronise this work.—Readers, of every denomination, shall occasionally be furnished with sketches of real life, and the utmost exertions shall be made to render it as useful a publication as any ever attempted in this country.

Subscriptions are taken in by the publisher PHILIP EDWARDS, JAMES RICE, and AMBROSE CLARK, in Baltimore.

☞ The printers throughout the United States are earnestly requested to give these proposals a place in their news-papers, which will very much oblige their most obedient humble servant,

PHILIP EDWARDS.

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.

N. B. Those subscribers who live at a distance from Baltimore, shall have their books forwarded by the earliest and cheapest conveyance, but at their own risque and expence.

* Half the subscription money to be paid on the delivery of the first number. 25

BY the commissioners appointed to prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the CITY of WASHINGTON, for the reception of CONGRESS, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800.

## SCHEME

OF THE

## LOTTERY, No. II.

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

| | | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 A magnificent dwelling-house, | } | 20,000, & cash | 30,000, are | 50,000 |
| 1 ditto | - | 15,000, & cash | 25,000, are | 40,000 |
| 1 ditto | - | 15,000, & cash | 15,000, are | 30,000 |
| 1 ditto | - | 10,000, & cash | 10,000, are | 20,000 |
| 1 ditto | - | 5,000, & cash | 5,000, are | 10,000 |
| 1 ditto | - | 5,000, & cash | 5,000, are | 10,000 |
| 1 Cash prize of | | - | - | 10,000 |
| 2 ditto | - | 5,000 each, | are - | 10,000 |
| 10 ditto | - | 1,000, | are - | 10,000 |
| 20 ditto | - | 500, | are - | 10,000 |
| 100 ditto | - | 100, | are - | 10,000 |
| 200 ditto | - | 50, | are - | 10,000 |
| 400 ditto | - | 25, | are - | 10,000 |
| 1,000 ditto | - | 20, | are - | 20,000 |
| 15,000 ditto | - | 10, | are - | 150,000 |

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are - 400,000

By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Washington.—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner described in the scheme for the hotel-lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in the lottery, No. II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel-lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next.

30 S. BLODGET, Agent for the affairs of the city.

May 20, 1793.

# Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE JUSTLY RECEIVED,

## A variety of GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, agreable to the following list,

Which they are now OPENING and for SALE,

At their STORE,

## At Beard's Point Warehouse.

SUPERFINE clothes,
Second ditto.
Two yards wide superfine Coatings,
Six-quarter ditto,
Ditto twilled ditto,
Cassimers,
Drabs of different quality,
German Serge,
Half-Thicks,
Plains,
Flannels,
Corduroys,
Thicksets,
Mens Worsted Hose,
Wildbores,
Joans Spinning,
Calimancoes,
Durants,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Plane and Cross barred Muslins,
Fashionable Ribands,
India Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Lawn ditto,
Printed Barcelona and Bandanno ditto,
Ladies Gloves,
Moreens,
Best Gilt, Plated, Black paper, Metal and Federal Buttons,
Vest ditto,
Cloth coloured Sewing Silks and Threads,
Twist,
Ladies Black, White and Green Hats,
Fancy Willow ditto,
Ivory Combs,
Metal Spoons,
Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Ivory handle Knives and Forks,
Buck-Horn ditto,
Desert ditto,
Clasp ditto,
Pruning ditto,
Best and Second quality Penknives,
Ladies ditto,
Ladies Lasting Shoes,
Men's Coarse and Fine Hats,
Boys ditto,
Past Boards,
Wool Cards,
9-4 Rose Blankets,
8-4 ditto, ditto,
Duffil ditto,
Irish Linens,
Holland ditto,
Sheetings,
Ticklenburghs,
Osnabrigs,
Gimblets in straws,
Looking Glasses,
Hand Boards,
Garden Spades,
Frying Pans,
10d Nails,
Powder and Shot,
Salt,
Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Bohea Teas,
Coffee,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Allspice,
Nutmegs,
Window Glass,
Sun-Raisins,
Padlocks,
Stock ditto,
Pencil'd and Enamelled Tea China,
Liverpool ditto,
Queen's Ware Dishes and Plates,
Blue edged ditto,
Snuff Boxes,
Snuff,
Indigo,
Fig Blue,
Corks,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Molasses,
Best West-India Rum,
New-England ditto,
Old Cider, Brandy,
Cordials,
Cherry Bounce, &c. &c.

N. B. Wheat, Rye, or Indian Corn, will be received in exchange for the above goods; and to those who have been punctual in the discharge of their accounts for dealings during the summer, a short credit will be given as usual.

All those who are still in arrears for dealings here or at our Annapolis store, are requested to make immediate payment, to enable us to comply with our engagements, as longer indulgence cannot be given; it is hoped, therefore, that a strict observance of this request may be had, as business cannot be carried on without punctuality of payment. M. and J. B.

Beard's-Point, October 26th, 1793. 18

ALL persons having balances due them on tobacco, shipped to the address of Messieurs WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co. of LONDON, per my procuration, are desired to take notice, that it is necessary their bills on said company should be endorsed by me, or they will not be paid.

All those indebted to said company, for transactions through my agency, are *earnestly requested* to make immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate such as may find it more convenient to discharge their balances at Elk-Ridge-Landing, during the present inspection of tobacco, they will please to take notice that I have furnished Mr. EDWARD GWINN with a list of balances, and copies of each person's account, who is authorised to settle with such as may apply.

The subscriber is instructed to require a strict observance to this notice, and he flatters himself it will be duly attended to and complied with, without further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wish and expectation, it should be neglected, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suit against all delinquents, without the least discrimination, after the first day of September next.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent and attorney in fact for WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co.

25

July 1, 1793.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for EDWARDS's DAILY ADVERTISER, taken in by the PRINTERS hereof. 10

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.